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Soviet Troops in the Baltic MD

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kaliningrad (N54-43, E20-30).	1945 to August 1949.	1. Former Wrangel barracks instal- lation.	In the northeastern suburb of Rothen- stein beside the former German Army ordnance depot.	Occupied by a rocket launcher unit. More than 50 rocket launchers were stored in the barracks area in sheds and under shed-roofs. Also, about 50 tractors and more than 100 medium guns were observed.	
		2. Former artillery barracks instal- lation, about 20 to 30 buildings.	Northeastern sector of the city, on Kanonenweg (Cannon Road).	Occupied by a motorized artillery unit. More than 100 blocked-up guns of medium caliber, fitted with twin-pneumatic tires, were stored in riding sheds. Also, more than 50 trucks were observed.	
		3. Barracks instal- lation.	On Kanonenweg.	Occupied by a unit re- ferred to as an infantry brigade. When marching out the troops were armed with submachine guns and light machine guns. AT rifles were observed in the barracks.	
		4. Former Krause barracks instal- lation.	Southeastern sector of the city, on Neuendorfer Street.	Heavy AA guns on four-wheel carriages were frequently observed in the barracks yard.	

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5. Former police barracks installation.	Northern sector of the city on General Litzmann Street.	Housed a naval officer school of about 1,000 troops.
6. Former Schleiermacher barracks installation.	Northwestern sector of the city on Schleiermacher Street.	Occupied by a labor battalion employed in road construction and equipped with prime movers.
7. Former artillery barracks installation.	Southern suburb of Ponarth.	Occupied by an artillery unit, on which no details are available.
8. Former Kaserne. Air communications barracks installations.	In Ballieth, 3.5 km north of the northern railroad station.	Occupied by a tank unit. More than 100 JS tanks were stored in the barracks area. About 200 new tanks arrived in the installation in 1947. Also, 100 to 150 trucks were observed. Driving practice was held with some tanks.
9. Former German Air Force District Headquarters.	Northern suburb of Maraunenhof.	Housed an officer school, estimated at more than 500 troops. Training with AT guns and instruction in map-reading were held.
10. Cantonment.	In a woods on the road to Baltiysk.	Driving practice with tank chassis was observed there.
11. Cantonment.	In a woods on the road to Baltiysk.	Troops wearing yellow protective suits were observed

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blocking off some of the terrain sections with tracing tapes. The troops had drum-shaped containers, loaded on trucks. A chemical defense school was located there, according to the Soviet assistant driver.

Occupied by a naval unit of about 400 troops.

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Zelenogradsk (N54-57, E20-30).

May to July 1948.

Former German barracks installation of three brick buildings.

Baltiysk (N54-40, E19-55).

1945 to April 1948.

1. Former Skagerrak barracks installation of four red brick buildings of various sizes, surrounded by a brick wall.

West of the Pillau railroad station.

Occupied by the Baltic Fleet Headquarters, including a headquarters company of about 150 naval troops armed with light infantry weapons.

2. Citadel of one red circular brick building, surrounded by a wall, three meters high, and a moat.

Several hundred meters southwest of the Skagerrak barracks installation, in a woods.

Occupied until May 1947 by a naval training unit of about 500 troops equipped with light infantry weapons only.

3. Officers' settlement of about 30 houses.

About 400 meters northeast of the Skagerrak barracks installation.

Occupied by about 150 families of officers below the rank of captain.

4. Officers' settlement of about 15 small villas.

About three km east of Baltiysk, near Kamstigall.

Several admirals and two generals were observed there.

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Sovetsk
(N55-10,
E21-53).
1945 to
February
1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation.

Western sector of
the city.

Occupied by a motorized
artillery unit estimated
at one battalion. Troops
moving out were frequently
observed to be equipped
with 12 to 14 guns of 152
mm caliber, towed by Stalin
tractors.

In addition, an in-
fantry unit estimated
at one regiment was
stationed in Sovetsk.

2. Barracks instal-
lation.

Western sector of
the city, south
of the aforemen-
tioned artillery
barracks.

Occupied by a tank unit
with 35 to 40 T-34 and
T-43 tanks, mounting
guns of 76.2 mm caliber.

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1947 to
October
1948.

Billeting area, form-
erly used as a deaf-
mute asylum.

Occupied since May 1948
by naval training units
of about 300 naval cadets
15 to 23 years of age.
The trainees were to be
replaced every six months.

Ragnit
(N55-03,
E22-02).
1946 to
March
1949.

Billeting area of
three four-story
brick buildings.

North of the rail-
road station, in
the town area.

Occupied by units of 120
to 150 troops, equipped
with trucks.

Border area
between
Kaliningrad
Oblast and
Poland and
Angerapp
(N54-24,
E22-00).
June to
September
1947.

1. Barracks instal-
lation of two large
five-story buildings;
one smaller five-
story officer apart-
ment house surrounded
by a board fence; one
horseshoe-shaped
garage installation,
about 100x150 meters,
enclosed by an iron

Several hundred
meters west of the
town, on the south-
ern edge of the
junction of a rail-
road line and a
road.

Occupied by a border guard
unit of more than 1,000
troops wearing green ser-
vice color. The unit was
commanded by Col. Tsinzuri
(fnu) (phonetic spelling).
Three more colonels be-
longed to the headquarters.
The number of officers was
estimated at 70 to 80. The
unit was equipped with AT

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fence; one headquarters building; one hospital building; and four large wooden barracks buildings.

guns of 30 to 40 mm caliber; mortars of 80 and 120 mm caliber; heavy water-cooled machine guns, on handcarts with two wooden wheels; small two-axle armored scout cars, mounting either one heavy machine gun or one 20 mm AA machine gun; about 60 trucks of various types; one former German radio truck; four busses; four repair shop trucks; several sedans and jeeps; horse-drawn vehicles, with about 300 horses; and more than 100 German shepherd dogs. Border guard detachments of about three officers and 30 EM were stationed at checkpoints, established along the border at intervals of about three km in towns or wooden barracks. Each detachment was equipped with one truck, some riding horses, and dogs. Some had armored scout cars. The border was blocked by two lines, the first following the border and including a barbed wire entanglement, about two meters high, with cleared aisles in the forest for observation purposes, and watchtowers. The second

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Klaypeda 1946 to
(N55-43, June
E21-07). 1948.

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1. Old barracks installation of several five-story brick buildings, surrounded by a fence.

North of town, about one km north of the railroad station, on the road to Lepaya.

was of the same construction as described above, without watchtowers, running at a distance of two km from the border. The belt enclosed by the two lines was fitted with trip wires connected with automatic danger signals, such as small sirens, flares, and cans.

The barracks were occupied by a great number of troops, some wearing black epaulets, some, blue epaulets with golden stripes, and some light-blue epaulets.

2. Barracks installation of one large horseshoe-shaped building.

Southern bank of the mouth of the Dange River, which discharged into the Memel River.

The brickwork was completed by June 1948.

3. AA gun emplacements.

Two or three km north of the mouth of the Memel River, which discharged into the Baltic Sea.

Improved emplacements for 15 to 20 guns were observed. The calibers of the guns were estimated at 37 and 70 to 80 mm. Firing at towed sleeve targets was frequently observed. The targets were towed at an altitude of 800 to 1,000 meters.

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April
1948.

4. Military billets
of two four-story
brick buildings and
one stable.

Southeastern town
exit.

Occupied by an MVD head-
quarters. The officers
wore caps with a red
ribbon and wide gold-
braided epaulets with
insignia consisting of a
golden rod and a ribbon
winding around. One
lieutenant colonel was
in charge of this head-
quarters, with which
also one Major Konchorev
(fmu) (phonetic spelling)
was identified. The
headquarters included
one military and one
political section. The
records of the PWs were
kept, and PWs and civili-
ans were interrogated,
in the political section.
The number of horses in
the stable was estimated
at 50.
40 to 50 tanks cov-
ered with tarpaulins
were observed.

5. Tank storage
area.

Southern town
exit.

Occupied by a motorized
engineer unit of about
500 troops.

A former PW camp was
converted into an MVD
billet in 1949.

Barracks instal-
lation.

Yanova, main
street.

Occupied by an infantry
unit of about 500 troops.
Only long infantry rifles
with fixed bayonets were
observed during the

Barracks installation,
formerly used as a home
for old Jews, of two
five-story buildings
and one three-story

At the foot of
the castle hill.

Kaunas
(N54-53,
E23-55).

Prior to
the fall
of 1948.

Vilnius
(N54-40,
E25-15).

1948 to
February
1950.

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building, enclosing
a courtyard.

training. The soldiers
were 18 to 20 years old.
Young civilians were ob-
served to move into the
installation in May 1949.
About 50 percent of the
recruits came from the
Tbilisi area, according
to Soviet soldiers.

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Spring
of 1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation.

North of the Vilya
River, in the
eastern sector of
the city.

Occupied by the motorized
or semi-motorized 261st
Rifle Regt.¹

2. Barracks instal-
lation.

Southern bank of
the Vilya River,
at the foot of
the castle hill.

Occupied by the motorized
or semi-motorized 214th
Rifle Regt.²

1948 to
February
1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation of one old
four-story building,
surrounded by a
board fence.

South of the Vilya
River, in the
eastern sector of
the city.

Referred to as an officer
school. The troops of
this school were esti-
mated at 200 men, who
wore gold-braided epan-
lets and were armed with
rifles.

2. Barrack instal-
lation of one brick
building.

South of the Vilya
River, near the
castle hill.

Referred to as an NCO
school. The discipline
of the troops in this
installation was excellent.

May to
July
1948.

Military billets.

City center.

Officer school of about
100 officers and 300 to
400 officer candidates of
all branches of service.

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The instruction courses for officers lasted six months and those for officer candidates two years.

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Lepaya. 1945 to May 1949.

Barracks installation of four three-story red brick buildings.

Northern sector of the town, west of the port basin, opposite the shipyard.

Naval cadet school, occupied by 500 to 600 troops, according to Latvian workers.

Ventspils. 1948 to June 1949.

1. Barracks installation of one horse-shoe-shaped four-story building, about 80 by 60 meters, enclosed by a wire fence.

Southern perimeter of the town.

Occupied to capacity by about 500 troops of an infantry unit until June 1949. The troops wore black-bordered red epaulets and, when they moved out, they were observed to be armed with rifles, submachine guns, light and heavy machine guns, and light mortars.

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2. Barracks installation of six red brick buildings.

Lake shore several km south of the port entrance.

Occupied to capacity by a naval unit. About 60 troops were observed marching to the naval school daily until September 1948.

3. Naval school of two red brick buildings.

Lake shore, about one km south of the naval barracks.

Naval school. Map-lined walls and blackboards were observed through the open windows.

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Daugavpils 1947 to
(N55-53, March
E26-32). 1948.

Military billeting
area in the former
citadel.

Northwest of the
town, north of
the railroad
bridge across the
Dvina River.

Occupied by an AT artil-
lery unit of about 800
troops. Fifteen to
twenty 76.2 mm AT guns
were parked in groups
of three near the bil-
lets. The EM were armed
with long rifles with
fixed bayonets and sub-
machine guns. ZIS and
Studebaker trucks served
as prime movers. Gun
drill was observed.

Riga 1948 to
(N56-59, October
E24-06). 1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation of two or three
well-camouflaged three-
story concrete build-
ings.

Center of
Kaiserwald.

Occupied by personnel of
a railroad artillery unit,
equipped with four captured
German long-barreled 210 mm
guns mounted on flatcars,
which stood on a track on
the western edge of
Kaiserwald.

2. Military billeting
area of one old three-
story brick building.

At the naval base,
south of the mill
race channel.

Allegedly, a naval diver
school.

3. Two armored
trains.

Main railroad
station.

Both trains were at the
main railroad station
in October 1949. Fellow
PWs saw them frequently
on the western edge of
Kaiserwald near the afore-
mentioned railway guns.
The trains were manned by
naval troops. Each train

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4. AA gun emplacements.

Naval base area on the mill race.

comprised one locomotive with side armor plates, six gun cars mounting short-barreled guns of about 150 mm caliber protected by steel plates, six ammunition cars, and three coaches.

At least six emplacements of three or four AA guns, mounted on concrete bases, were observed. The calibers were estimated at 70 to 150 mm. Barrage balloons were sometimes observed rising in the area of the AA gun positions. Searchlights near the AA batteries were sometimes observed in operation at night.

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1945 to June 1949.

1. Billeting area in a former factory.

Southern sector of the city, on the road to Bauska (N56-24, E24-11).

Occupied by a tank unit. About 20 T-34 tanks were observed when the troops moved out for a field exercise. An unusually large number of officers witnessed the exercise.

2. Cadet school of one long four-story building.

Eastern bank of the Dvina River, near the northernmost wooden bridge.

About two hundred 13- or 14-year-old boys were observed practicing sailing and being trained with submachine guns.

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3. Naval school of one multi-story building.

Western bank of the Dvina River, near the wooden bridge.

The school was estimated to be occupied by about 400 young naval troops. Naval training was held on the Dvina River. The uniform consisted of a pair of black trousers, a blue blouse and a cap with the letters BF.

4. --

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The troops employed in guarding the port installations were relieved by a police unit in the fall of 1948. The number of guards employed there was estimated at 50.

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1945 to June 1949.

1. Military billets of one large five-story building.

City center near the State Academy of Music.

Referred to as military post headquarters by Latvian workers. High-ranking officers, including generals, were frequently observed entering or leaving the building, and many sedans commuted there.

2. Military billets in a former PW cantonment.

Southern perimeter of the city.

Occupied by an infantry unit of about 500 troops in mid-April 1949. Only rifles were observed.

3. Military billets, formerly used as a PW camp.

On the road between Riga and the Riga beach (N56-57, E23-40).

PW camp, closed in March 1949, was occupied by an engineer unit of about

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1948 to May 1949.	25X1X [REDACTED]	Barracks installation of several white three- story brick buildings.	City center, south- east of Andreas Port.	500 troops in April 1949. Referred to as former citadel. Occupied by a signal unit of about 500 troops wearing black- bordered black epaulets. Training with signal lamps, telephones, and signal flags was observed being held in the barracks area.
1946 to May 1949.		1. Military billets of one four-story build- ing and one six-story building on the pre- mises of a former citadel.	On both sides of the Dvina River, near the eastern and western ends of the pontoon bridge.	Housed a naval officer school since 1946. The total strength was esti- mated at 600 to 800 troops. The officer candidates wore caps inscribed with "Baltic Fleet" and gold- braided epaulets on their blouses. Some had war decorations. The mili- tary appearance of the trainees was excellent.
		2. Military billets of one six-story brick building, about 30x15 meters.	On Valdemara Street.	Referred to as an MVD div- ision headquarters and commanded by a general. The headquarters was subord- inate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in- cluded about 50 officers. One MVD unit of about 400 troops, one motor transport company, and one hospital

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were assigned to the headquarters. The headquarters was charged with the fighting of partisans in Latvia, the protection of the important installations in the city, and the guarding of PW camps and prisons.

3. Barracks installation of one six-story building, about 120 meters long.

Corner of Valdemara Street and Hanzas Street, near the Dynamo Stadium.

Occupied by an MVD unit of about 400 troops, subordinate to the MVD division headquarters. The troops wore blue-bordered red epaulets and were equipped with rifles, sub-machine guns, light machine guns, mortars, 12 light infantry guns, and five armored scout cars.

4. Military billets of one building, a large garage, some workshops, and a storage yard.

On Valdemara Street, opposite the billets of the MVD unit.

Occupied by an MVD motor transport company of about 100 troops. The company was equipped with ten sedans and 50 trucks and furnished motor vehicles to the officers of the division headquarters and the MVD unit.

1948 to
May 1949.

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Military billeting area, on the premises of a former PW camp, of one brick building, one large

South of the combined road and railroad bridge across the mill race, seven to

Occupied by an infantry unit of about 800 troops. The unit was semi-motorized and was equipped with small arms, light machine guns,

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1948 to
April
1949.

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storage shed, and
one small-bore target
range.

eight km north of
the city center, on
the premises of the
superphosphate
plant.

and light and heavy mortars.
The storage shed was used
as a drill hall and for the
storage of munitions, mines,
and weapons.

Billets of one wooden
barracks building,
two wooden storage
sheds, six to eight
surveyed building
sites, and one former
apartment house.

Western sector of
Riga Beach near
the seashore.

Still under construction in
April 1949. A pre-military
engineering school was to
be established in the bil-
lets.

Navy Captain Hartmann
(fnu), who was in charge
of the building opera-
tions, referred to this
installation only as
an engineer camp.

October
1948.

Barracks installation,
about 500 x 300
meters, of five new
two-story brick build-
ings, ten meters square,
and some storage
sheds and garages; en-
closed by a board
fence.

Southwestern sec-
tion of Kaiserwald.

Occupied by an artillery
unit. The troops wore
red epaulets with crossed
gun-barrel insignia. Guns
observed in the barracks
area included a split-
trail carriage, mounting a
gun of about 88 mm caliber,
without muzzle brake, and
a small gun of about 37 mm
caliber, with muzzle brake
and a gun shield. Also
several trucks were seen
and gun drill was observed.

1947.

Barracks installation
of four four-story
brick buildings, each
about 150 meters long
and some long stables;
formerly used as a
Latvian artillery bar-
racks.

Northeastern peri-
meter of the city,
east of the city
quarter of
Ciekurkalns.

Occupied by an infantry
unit. The troops wore
red epaulets with the
number 44. They did
guard duty in the PW camp
and were armed with obso-
lete long rifles. About
500 horses were observed

According to Soviet
troops, the unit was
the 44th Inf Regt.

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Yelgava
(N56-39,
E23-40).

September
to October
1948.

1. Former infantry barracks of two four-story brick buildings, 60x25 meters, an officers' mess, a guardhouse, a target range, and an athletic field; surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

2. Former artillery barracks of one large four-story wooden building, one kitchen, and six stables.

3. Military billets, including the basement of the former castle and a small ammunition dump north of the castle.

Western sector of the town, on Washington Prospect, south of the thoroughfare to Tukums (N56-57, E23-09)..

Northwest of the road bridge across the Lielupe and Driksa Rivers on Stalin Street.

in the installation. The troops observed with the horses wore light blue epaulets. The barracks installation was estimated to be occupied by not less than 2,000 troops.

Occupied by a tank unit. Tanks were observed in the barracks area. The troops wore black epaulets with tank insignia and, when off duty, service caps with a yellow-bordered black ribbon and black piping around the top of the cap.

Occupied by an artillery unit. The troops wore black epaulets with crossed gun-barrel insignia. Light guns, light AT guns, and some trucks, mounting guns with their barrels elevated, were observed in the barracks yard.

Occupied by an MVD unit, referred to as Stalniki, which was employed against partisans. The troops were 18 to 20 years old and wore blue-bordered

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red epaulets and a red
cross-stripe on their
field caps. In winter,
they wore quilted blue
jackets with a red
ribbon, four cm wide,
on their left upper arms.

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Soviet Supply Installations in the Baltic MD

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date on installation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Schoenfliess (about 5 km south-east of Kaliningrad).	1945 to June 1949.	1. Ordnance depot covering an area about 300x150 meters, with five open-sided storage sheds, about 30x15x7 meters; about ten railroad spurs; loading platforms; and a headquarters building, equipped with two antennae; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, two meters high. 2. Wooden barracks building, about 40x15x5 meters.	Southwest of Schoenfliess, on the west side of the Kaliningrad-Korschen railroad line. Southwestern sector of Schoenfliess.	Referred to as Schoenfliess Artillery Base. Guns of 100 mm caliber with muzzle brakes were observed last in June 1949. The guns seemed to be new. No outgoing shipments were seen. Motor vehicle repair shop which was taken over by the 91st Trans Bn in December 1946. The battalion was stationed in Wickbold (N54-36, E38-10). A white T was observed on the doors of the motor vehicles. Until June 1949, the shop was operated by four PWs, five Soviet civilians, and 30 military personnel. About 20 trucks per month were overhauled.	Motor vehicles parking at the repair shop were marked with a white elephant. The same symbol was observed in the Chernyakhovsk area in 1949.

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3. Kamitz casemate.

Northern town exit
of Altenberg.
(N54-37, E38-08).

Military personnel were
to be accommodated in
the casemate when the
PWs moved out in 1948.

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Chernya-
khovsk
(N54-39,
E21-50).
No date
given

4. Motor vehicle
repair shop on the
premises of a
former brewery.

Northern perimeter
of the town on the
Georgenburg road,
opposite the
castle on a hill.

Major Organizans (fnu)
(phonetic spelling) was
in charge of the Chernya-
khovsk post motor pool.
The repair shop consisted
of one large brick build-
ing, about 50x35 meters,
and several workshops
built into a hillside.
The equipment of the
sedan-assembling shop
included four benches,
two electric and two
gas welding apparatuses,
and one pneumatic lift-
ing platform. The equip-
ment of the truck-assembling
shop was similar. All
replacement parts were
made there. The labor
force included 43 PWs,
49 soldiers, and 16 civil-
ian workers. Working a
48-hour week, the shop
overhauled about 20
motor vehicles per month.

Baltiysk
(N54-40,
E19-55).
Summer of
1947.

Well-camouflaged
ammunition depot,
surrounded by a
wire fence, two
meters high.

Seven to eight km
northeast of
Baltiysk, in the
woods north of
Lochstaedt.

Fifteen concrete bunkers
with revetments, each 5x4
meters, were counted. More
bunkers presumably existed.
Various large ammunition

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boxes were stored in two bunkers which were filled to capacity. The ammunition was picked up by trucks and taken to Baltiysk port.

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Slavsk (N55-03, E21-41). 1947 to August 1949.

Fuel depot, 300x400x150 meters; enclosed by a woven wire fence; equipped with a railroad spur and two watchtowers.

About two km north-east of Slavsk. For sketch see page 29.

Former German installation. About 1,000 fuel drums were stored under shed-roofs in the northeastern depot section. Above-ground tanks of the same size as those of tank trucks were observed in the central depot section. Large tanks were dug in in the southwestern section, according to fellow PWs. No fuel was observed to be issued.

Source believed that the installation was a fuel storage depot.

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fenced-in fuel depot with six or seven tanks, each about seven meters long and three meters in diameter, at the same site until April 1948, on the [redacted] of the [redacted] buildings. Many drums were also observed.

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1948 to March 1949.

Motor vehicle repair shop of newly constructed brick buildings, surrounded by a board fence, two meters high and topped by barbed-wire, with four watchtowers erected at the corners. For sketch see page 30.

Town center on the thoroughfare, about 100 meters west of the Lutheran church.

Referred to as MVD Zavod Slava, in operation since the summer of 1948. Maj. Loginov (fnu) was in charge of the shop, which was operated by 300 PWs and 60 Soviet soldiers from a technical unit. They worked two shifts. The shop installations included a garage, about 150x60 meters; a forge

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with two fireplaces and two presses; a woodworking shop, about 20x10 meters, with one Dikten planing machine, two band saws, one circular saw, two lathes, and three planing benches; a workshop, broken down into a lathe shop, a machine shop, and an assembly shop; and an electric shop about 40 meters square with transformer station. The equipment of the lathe shop included six VDF lathes, three drilling machines, two shaping machines, three milling machines, and one stamping machine. The machine shop was equipped with four fitter's benches and two milling machines. Besides repair work, about 15 motor vehicles per month were overhauled. The shop was guarded by military personnel wearing green-bordered epaulets.

25X1X

Pamletten
(N55-02,
E21-52).

Prior to
August
1947.

Ordnance depot, about 1,500x1,000 meters, enclosed by a wire fence and equipped with a railroad spur with ramps.

North of the Pamletten railroad station on the Sovetsk-Chernyakhovsk line.

About 800 Soviet guns of various types were stored in about 50 wooden sheds, each 40x20x7 meters. They included about 300 AA guns of various calibers, about

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For sketch see
page 31.

100 howitzers and cannons
of 100 to 150 mm caliber,
about 200 guns of 37 to
75 mm caliber, and about
200 guns of 20 mm caliber.
The guns were in good con-
dition. They arrived in
the summer of 1947. The
ordnance depot personnel
were billeted in the
neighboring farm build-
ings.

Burned down during the
war, reconstructed since
1947. About 300 canvas-
covered AT guns of 50
to 76 mm caliber were
stored in the barracks
area. They were mounted
on split-trail carriages
with pneumatic tires,
had muzzle brakes, and
were blocked up. About
100 soldiers wearing
black epaulets with
tank insignia and 80
PWs were employed there.

The storehouses were still
under construction in early
1948. About 1,000 canvas-
covered guns, mostly AT
guns and other light guns,
and about 300 blocked-up
trucks without wheels
were observed to be
stored in the open. No

A medical depot and a
ration supply depot were
located nearby.

25X1X

Daugavpils March to
May 1948.

Ordnance depot on the
premises of a former
artillery barracks
installation of old
three-story brick
buildings and former
stables; equipped
with a railroad spur
and enclosed by a
barbed wire fence
with watchtowers.

Northern sector
of the town east
of the freight
yard.

Ordnance depot, about
1,000x200 meters, of
14 brick storehouses,
each 50x12x8 meters,
arranged in two par-
allel rows; surrounded
by a double barbed
wire fence three
meters high.

Eastern perimeter
of the town, about
1,200 meters south-
east of the northern
railroad station.

1946 to
early
1948.

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incoming shipments were observed.

Ammunition was shipped to the depot and stored in mid-July 1948.

Five semi-underground two-story warehouses were observed in the summer of 1949. Ration supplies were observed to be transferred from railroad cars into the warehouses two to three times per week.

Rations were observed coming and going out by truck throughout the spring of 1949.

Referred to by the PWs as MVD motor vehicle repair shop. It was operated by PWs and supervised by MVD personnel. It consisted of a three-story administration building; a machine shop; a boiler forge, equipped with six welding apparatuses of the Siemens-Elbing type and two large storage batteries for searchlights; an electric shop,

25X1X

25X1X

Riga

1948 to October 1949.

1. Ammunition depot of old and new bunkers, well camouflaged by turf; equipped with railroad spur.

Center of Kaiserwald.

2. Ration supply depot, equipped with a railroad spur.

Western section of Kaiserwald, bordering on the ammunition depot.

3. Ration supply depot of five semi-underground storage sheds.

Southern bank of the mill race, near the chemical plant.

Motor vehicle repair shop of one brick building, enclosed by a board fence and equipped with a railroad spur. For sketch see page 32.

Eastern sector of the city, about 800 meters south of the Vairoga railroad car factory.

1946 to March 1949.

25X1A

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with large storage battery of the Renault type; a foundry and core-making shop, about 100x50 meters; a cleaning shop; a body repair shop; an upholstering shop, about 200x150x15 meters; a vulcanizing shop of steel frame construction; a paint shop; a wood-pattern shop; a forge, equipped with four electric furnaces and three medium sized steam operated hammers; and a lathe shop combined with a tool-making shop, about 250x150x15 meters. Recently set up machine tools included 25 VDF and/or Fischer lathes, two medium drilling machines, four turret lathes, four cylinder-grinding machines, five shaping machines, and six milling machines. There was also an engine shop, about 200x100 meters, combined with a spare parts storage, and an open storage shed, about 200x100 meters, for storage of raw materials. The personnel, which worked

25X1A

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February 1949.	25X1X	1. Fuel depot, about 500 meters square, of several brick storehouses and 50 to 60 bunkers.	Western section of Kaiserwald.	three shifts, included 350 PWs, 150 Soviet workers, and 15 Latvians. Repair work was done only for military units.
October 1948.		2. Ammunition and ordnance depot, enclosed by a barbed wire fence.	Center of Kaiserwald.	A vast number of fuel drums were observed to be stored in the bunkers and excavations in the ground. Fuel was picked up daily by trucks of various units. The depot was guarded by sentries with submachine guns.
1947 to March 1949.		Tank repair shop, of low workshops; equipped with a railroad spur.	Eastern sector of the city, west of the Vairoga railroad car plant, about 500 meters south of the southern edge of Kaiserwald.	Numerous piles of ammunition boxes, each several meters high, were observed to be stored in the depot. In addition, a storage area, apparently with unserviceable guns, sound locators, and motor vehicles, was located in the depot.
				Tanks, mostly T-34 models, were observed being repaired. Test drives were held in the neighboring terrain. The personnel worked in three shifts.

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25X1X

1945 to
June 1948.

Motor vehicle repair shop of one four-story building, about 40x15x15 meters.

Eastern sector of the city, at 132 to 134 Brivibas Street, about 300 meters southwest of the road bridge which crossed the railroad line southwest of the Vairoga railroad car plant.

The repair shop belonged to a bridge construction engineer battalion. The rear sides of the motor vehicles of the unit were marked with Pi 20. [Pi 20?]. Maj. Ruyeskov (fnu) was in charge of the repair shop, which included an assembly shop and lathe shop, equipped with eight lathes, two crankshaft-grinding machines, three shaping machines, two milling machines, one tempering furnace, and eight benches on the first floor; a lathe shop, equipped with eight benches, 16 vises, two grinding machines, and several drilling machines on the second floor; an electric shop on the third floor; and, on the fourth floor, offices and PW billets. The total manpower employed consisted of 100 to 120 PWs and about 100 Soviet convicts. They worked in three shifts. 15 to 20 trucks per week were overhauled.

The unit had seen combat at Kaliningrad and had moved to Riga in March 1945, taking its machine tools with it.

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25X1X

Ogre
(N56-49,
E24-36).

July to
December
1949.

Two ammunition depots,
enclosed by a wire
fence, equipped with
watchtowers with
searchlights.

About eight to ten
km east of the town
in a woods.

The road frontage of the
two depots was about 300
meters. Large piles of
ammunition boxes were
observed. Ammunition
boxes, about 100x25x25 cm,
were observed being un-
loaded at the Ogre rail-
road station.

Yelgava

1948 to
February
1949.

Fuel depot, about
100 meters square.

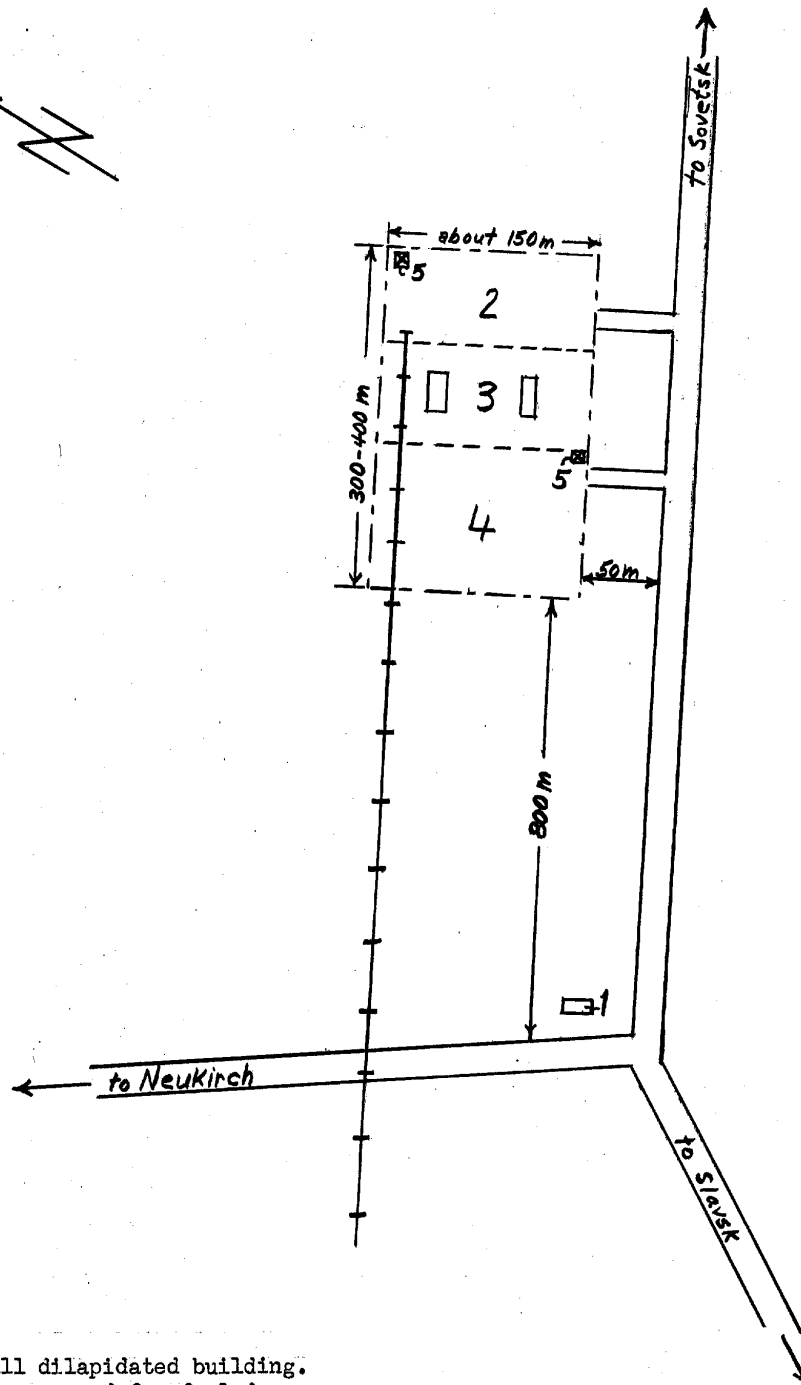
Between the rail-
road station and
Lielupe.

15 to 20 tanks, four to
five meters high and five
to six meters in diameter,
which barely projected above
the ground. Five tanks were
painted silver and the rest
red. No incoming or out-
going shipments were observed.

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Fuel Depot at Slavsk



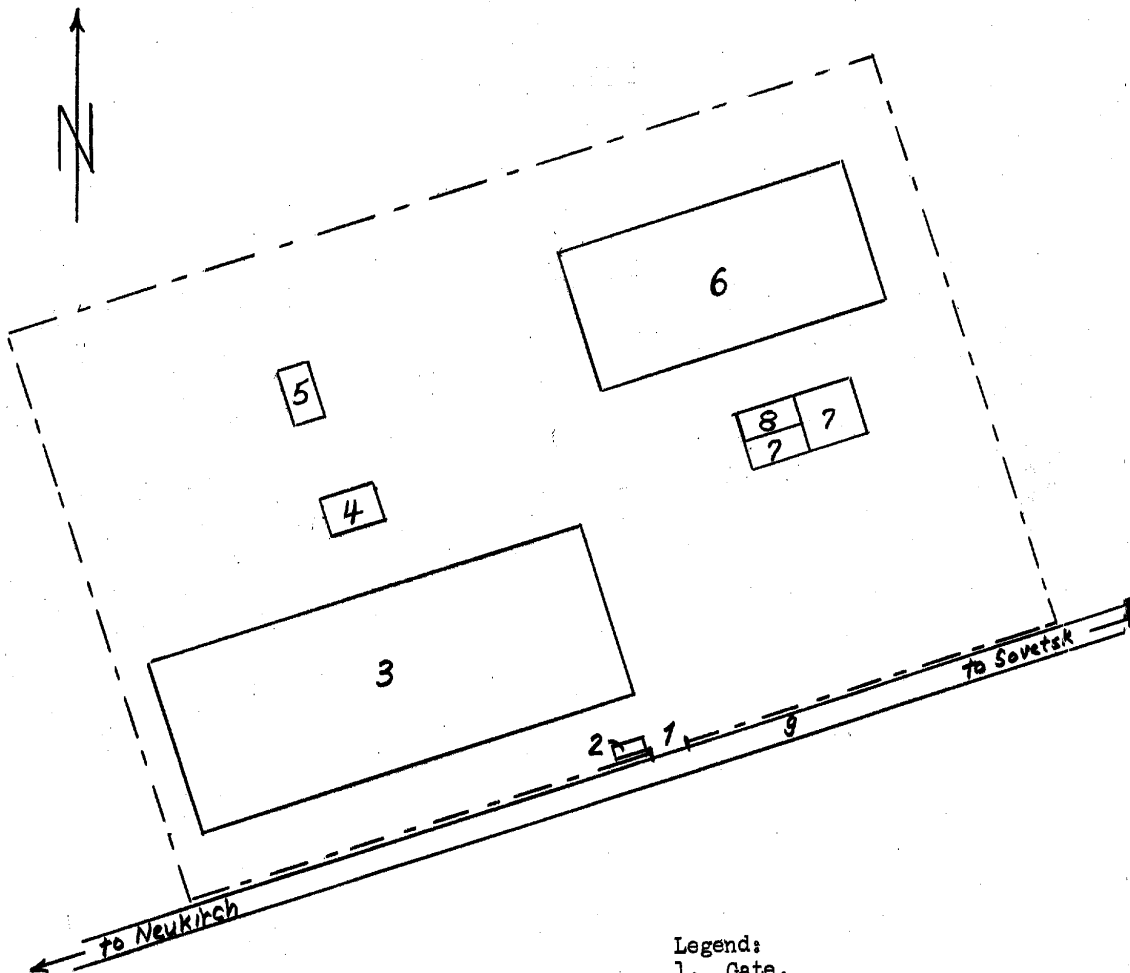
Legend:

1. Small dilapidated building.
2. Storage yard for fuel drums.
3. Surface fuel tanks.
4. Subterranean fuel tanks.
5. Watchtowers.

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MVD Zavod Slava in Slavsk

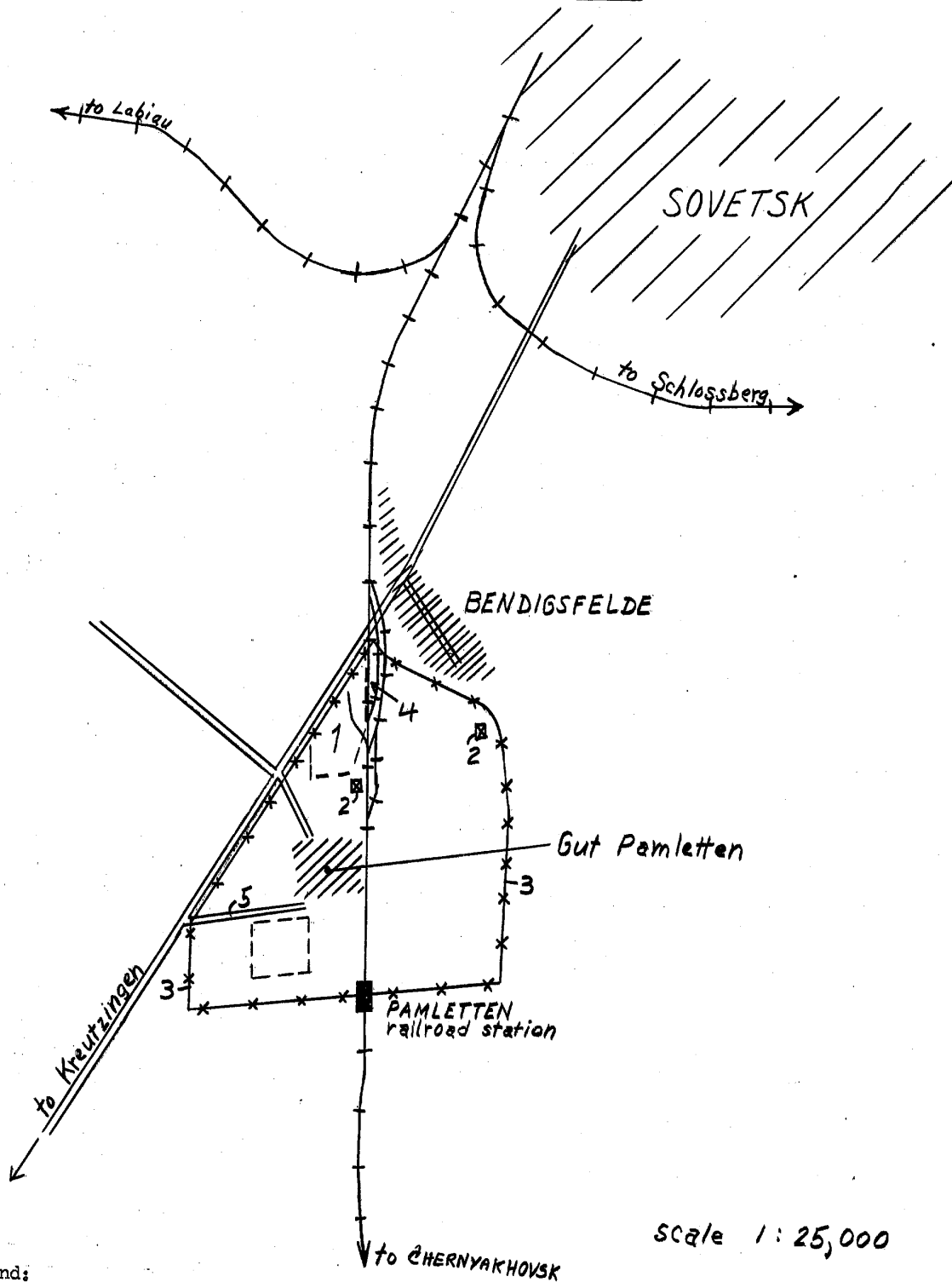
Legend:

1. Gate.
2. Guardhouse.
3. Garage and MVD office.
4. Forge.
5. Wood-working shop.
6. Assembly shop.
7. Electro shop.
8. Transformer.
9. Street.

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Ordinance Depot at Pamletten

scale 1:25,000

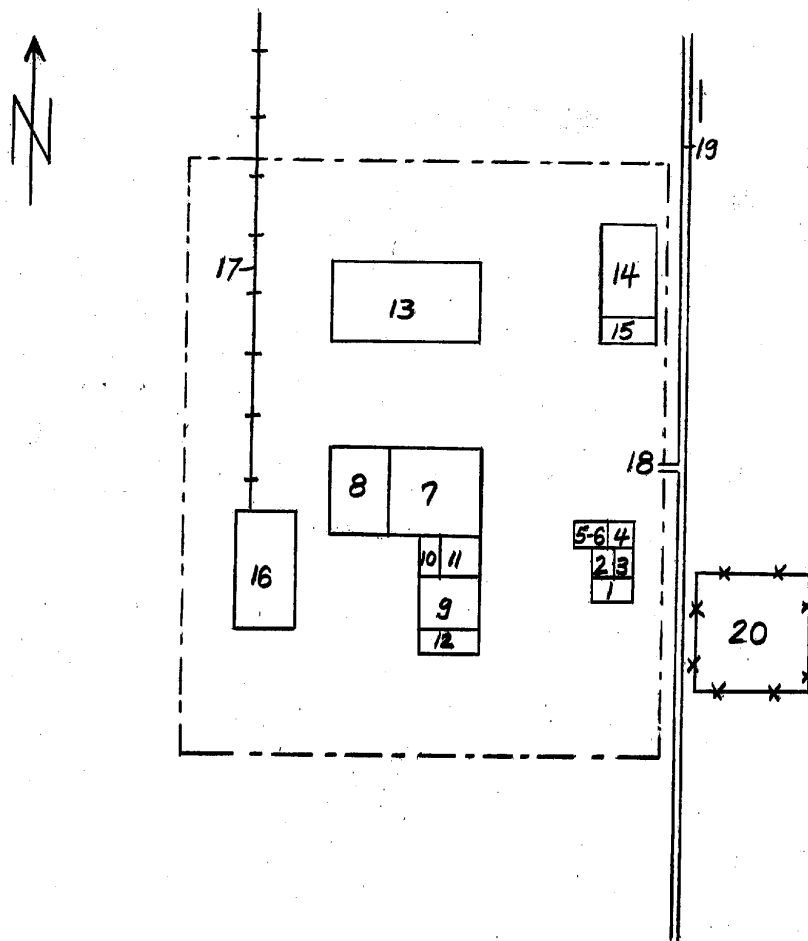
Legend:

1. About 50 gun storage sheds.
2. Watchtowers.
3. Barbed-wire fence.
4. Five to ten railroad tracks
5. Prominent birch-tree alley.

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Motor Vehicle Repair Shop of the MVD in Riga

Legend:

1. Administration building.
2. Machine shop.
3. Boiler forge.
4. Electro shop.
5. Core-making shop.
6. Foundry and cleaning shop.
7. Body repair shop.
8. Upholstering shop.
9. Vulcanizing shop.
10. Paint shop.
11. Wood-pattern shop.
12. Forge.
13. Lathe shop and tool-making shop.
14. Engine shop.
15. Spare parts storage.
16. Storage shed.
17. Railroad spur.
18. Main entrance.
19. Access road to the Pskov highway.
20. PW Camp No. 7948.

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